INFORMATION LETTER

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N.C.A. Laboratory To Conduct Retort Operation Survey

The N.C.A. Washington Laboratory will conduct a survey of retort operations during the current canning season. The areas to be covered include the Tri-States, southeastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Retort installation and operation procedures will be examined including piping, basket construction, venting practices, and accuracy of retort thermometers and pressure gauges.

A letter announcing the purpose and scope of the survey has been sent to each member in the areas who uses still retorts for low-acid foods. All factories requesting this service will be visited during their operating period.

USDA Reports on Study of Marketing Costs for Food

The "farmer's share" of the consumer's food dollar was the same in 1957 as in 1940, immediately before World War II, according to a special report by USDA on marketing costs for food. In both years the "farmer's share" was 40 percent and marketing charges accounted for 60 percent of the retail food dollar.

Compared with 1945, however, when the "farmer's share" reached the record high of 53 percent, marketing charges in 1957 were nearly double whereas the farm value of food was up only 17 percent. The report compares 1957 data with 1940 in some instances and with 1945 in other instances.

USDA explained in the report that the rapid increase in the "farmer's share" during World War II was caused by an almost 100 percent increase in prices received by farmers, while the slower rise in the marketing margin "was partly the result of wartime wage and price controls." Also, the report states:

"Subsidies were paid to marketing firms to keep retail prices from going up. These also raised the farmer's share to a higher percentage of retail cost than otherwise would have been true. For some products farmers received government producer payments which also were intended to hold down retail prices during the war period."

Farmers' receipts from sales of food products increased from $5.5 billion in 1940 to $12.5 billion in 1945 and to $19.5 billion in 1957. The cost of food marketing rose from $9 billion in 1940 to $14.5 billion in 1945 and to $36 billion in 1957.

The rise in the marketing bill from 1940 to 1957 thus amounts to $27 billion, which USDA attributes to higher costs, $16 billion; new marketing services, $6 billion; and the greater volume of food being marketed, $5 billion.

"The marketing system is providing more services—packaging, processing, and more convenience foods—that add to the labor and cost required to move foods from the farm to consumers," the report states. "For example, production of processed foods since 1940 has increased by more than 50 percent compared with an over-all increase of about two-fifths in total food production. Not all processing necessarily adds to the cost of food. In some cases the extra costs of processing may be offset by a reduction in waste and spoilage and lower costs of shipping."

The report brings up to date a publication issued in 1955. A copy of the report, *Marketing Costs for Food* (Miscellaneous Publication No. 708) may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Program for 1959 Canners Convention Being Developed by N.C.A. Convention Program Committee and Staff

The N.C.A. Convention Program Committee under the chairmanship of Vice President Norman Sorensen met in Chicago July 11 and considered staff recommendations for the program of the 1959 Canners Convention.

Plans adopted by the Convention Program Committee will provide full time and opportunity for all elements of the industry—canners, buyers, brokers, machinery and supply people—to engage in individual conferences without sacrificing program content. This will be accomplished by scheduling major non-technical program sessions at luncheon meetings.

The 52d annual N.C.A. Convention will be held in Chicago, with headquarters at The Conrad Hilton Hotel, from Saturday, February 21, through Monday, February 23. The annual Convention meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on Friday, February 20.

The Canning Machinery and Supplies Association has announced that it will hold its annual exhibit during the four days, Friday, February 20, through Monday, February 23.

Samples Sought for Exhibit Showing Canned Foods Variety

The N.C.A. is requesting each member to furnish one can or jar of every canned food item packed by his firm, labeled with his own label or other label under which his merchandise is sold, to be included in a canned foods exhibit in the USDA Administration Building as a feature of "September Is Canned Foods Month."

Samples for the exhibit are being received now, and it is urged that those who have not yet taken advantage of this opportunity to get their products displayed do so at once. The exhibit will be on display in the Patio of the USDA Building from mid-August to mid-September, and it is important therefore that samples be received by N.C.A. by July 25 in order that the display may be assembled.

The theme to be stressed is the great variety of canned food items made available to the public by the U. S. canning industry, and the exhibit will therefore include rare canned specialties in addition to the canned food products that are perhaps more widely known and used. The exhibit will be built around *The Almost Complete Canner*, a promotional piece which lists 1,029 different canned food items.

A letter went out July 3 to every member firm in N.C.A. requesting samples and stating that "all canned

foods will be displayed in the can or jar in which they are packed and with commercial labels. Consequently it affords an opportunity to show the size and magnitude of the canning industry and it also affords an opportunity for you to display a sample of each of your canned items." The Association is requesting each member to supply one can or jar of every item packed by his firm. These should be addressed to Exhibit Director, N.C.A., 1133 20th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The exhibit will consist of large blow-ups, in various sizes, of the text and illustrations from *The Almost Complete Canner* brochure. The center piece will be a huge blow-up of the list of 1,029 different items.

As background to the exhibit, the collection of samples will be stacked on a 40-foot wide series of steps so that each sample will be visible. The total of samples will of course exceed the specific list of 1,029, because all that are received will be used.

In another part of the USDA Patio a separate exhibit will be built by USDA on the theme of "Field to Kitchen." As presently planned, the centerpiece of this will be a large blow-up of "The Canners' Map of the United States." This is now being completed by Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy, as the second in the series of consumer promotion pieces for distribution to food editors. It presents the map of the U. S. with the states drawn to a size representative of canned foods production in each. The art work for the map is practically complete. The "Field to Kitchen" exhibit will show blown-up color projections of canning crop harvesting and research scenes; the agricultural services of the AMS to the canning industry; and procurement activities and final kitchen usage and storage of canned foods.

A spotlighted easel in the center of the Patio will identify both displays with the "September is Canned Foods Month" events and will salute the canning industry for its contributions to agriculture and the general public, and in a room off the Patio continuous showings of "The Three Squares" will be run daily. This film was jointly sponsored by N.C.A. and USDA as part of the C.&T.R. Program.

The total exhibit, which will be shown from August 18 to September 10, should be a powerful educational display for employees of USDA as well as for the general and tourist public that visits the Agriculture Department daily.

Dr. Mahoney Is Featured

Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, Director of the N.C.A. Raw Products Research Bureau, is the subject of a special biographical feature in the June-July issue of *Vegetable Growers Messenger*, official bi-monthly publication of the Vegetable Growers Association of America.

The magazine displays a portrait photo of Dr. Mahoney across the full width of its front cover, and the article about him is carried under the heading "Men on the March!"

Dr. Mahoney is described in the feature as a man "who has made tremendous contribution to the welfare of vegetable growers throughout the nation." It is stated also, "As an agricultural research scientist he has been unusually successful in developing new techniques in vegetable production methods which have brought higher yields and returns to growers and improved quality for processors."

The *Vegetable Growers Messenger* has a circulation of more than 9,000 among vegetable growers and others interested in that activity.

Maine Canners & Freezers

Charles H. Bailey of the Monmouth Canning Co., Portland, was elected president of the Maine Canners' & Freezers' Association recently at the association's annual meeting.

F. Webster Browne of the Snow Flake Canning Co., Brunswick, who had served the association as its executive secretary-treasurer for some 30 years, was elected vice president. Harold C. Harmon of H. L. Forhan Co., Portland, was elected secretary-treasurer.

John W. Gault, who retired a year ago as an official of American Can Company in charge of that company's operations in Maine, was appointed executive secretary and assistant treasurer. His address is P. O. Box 798, Portland, Maine.

Supply Analysis of Major Canned Vegetables and Fruits

The supply situation for all of the major canned fruits and vegetables shows that a short supply situation appears to be shaping up for four major canned fruits and vegetables for the 1958-59 marketing season, according to an analysis by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

From all indications sweet corn, tomatoes, apricots and red sour cherries will be in short supply next year. Supplies of other canned fruits and vegetables will probably be in relatively good balance with demand. The situation with respect to canned sweet corn is probably the most significant and the least anticipated.

Canners' stocks of canned sweet corn on June 1 were reported by the N.C.A. at 9.9 million cases. Because of the increase in consumer acceptance of canned sweet corn in recent years, monthly shipments have been maintained at record highs. During the first ten months of the current marketing year canners' shipments averaged 3⅛ million cases a month. At this average rate of shipment, the 9.9 million cases held by canners on June 1 were the equivalent of about 90 days supply, with 60 days yet to go in the marketing season. This would mean that canners' stocks on the carryover date of August 1 would approximate only about a one-month supply. In addition, canned corn was the only major canned commodity to show a decrease in distributor stocks from a year ago. The 3.7 million cases held by distributors on June 1 were the equivalent of about 33 days supply. Since this quantity remains fairly constant, the combined stocks for canners and distributors on August 1 can be expected to be the equivalent of about two months supply at the current rate of shipments. Sixty days supply is considered the minimum to keep distribution channels filled and to provide buyers with the various sizes and styles that they need. This situation, coupled with the 13 percent smaller acreage for the 1958 crop, indicates that the total supply for the coming year may actually be less than the total quantity that canners have shipped during each of the past two seasons.

Unless weather conditions in the latter part of the season are such that the tomato crop yields more than is now anticipated, canned tomatoes appear destined for a shorter supply status in the coming season. Both canned apricots and red sour cherries also appear destined for a short supply status in 1958 because of anticipated smaller crops and small carryover.

Green Peas for Processing

The July 1 forecast of 1958 production of green peas for processing is 423,000 tons, slightly above the initial forecast prepared June 15. If the 423,000 tons now forecast is realized, this year's crop will be 24 percent smaller than that harvested in 1957 and 3 percent below the 1947-56 average.

Improvement in yield prospects in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maryland and Idaho were partially offset by lighter yields now forecast for Indiana, Oregon, and Washington.

Harvest is reported active in the northern states. Although some bunching due to interrupted planting has occurred, the situation has not been serious, according to USDA.

State	Production			
	10-year ave. 1947-56	1957	1958 Indicated	Percent change from 1957
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
Maine	7,100	10,400	9,000	−13
N. Y.	19,400	20,000	16,100	−19
Pa.	14,600	10,500	10,200	−3
Ind.	2,400	1,670	1,880	+13
Ill.	27,300	41,810	32,500	−22
Mich.	4,400	5,970	4,550	−23
Wis.	125,800	164,090	104,000	−37
Minn.	47,400	63,840	47,250	−26
Del.	2,900	5,970	9,150	+53
Md.	9,800	9,980	11,600	+16
Va.	1,800	1,160	1,170	+1
Idaho	11,700	11,130	10,120	−9
Wash.	70,600	99,750	81,000	−19
Ore.	53,100	71,250	56,700	−20
Calif.	11,000	13,550	5,880	−57
Other states[1]	28,100	26,620	21,890	−18
U. S. Total	437,600	557,690	423,000	−14

[1] Ark., Colo., Iowa, Kans., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Tenn., Utah, W. Va., and Wyo.

Snap Beans for Processing

The 1958 indicated production of snap beans for processing is 364,460 tons, slightly more than the 1957 production of 359,810 tons, but about one-third more than the 10-year average of 271,800 tons.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 155,150 acres, compared with 152,780 acres harvested in 1957 and the average of 126,900 acres. The U. S. average yield indicated on July 1 is 2.3 tons per acre. This compares with 2.4 tons obtained in 1957 and the average of 2.1 tons. Better than average yields are indicated for several Middle Atlantic Coast states, Tennessee, the Ozarks, and the Pacific Coast states.

State	Production			
	10-year ave. 1947-56	1957	1958 Indicated	Percent change from 1956
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
Maine	5,600	5,700	3,800	−33
N. Y.	47,200	67,100	57,600	−14
Pa.	9,100	11,600	13,900	+20
Mich.	9,900	9,500	9,600	+1
Wis.	20,200	29,700	27,300	−8
Del.	3,000	3,200	6,200	+94
Md.	16,600	14,100	17,000	+21
Va.	5,800	4,200	6,800	+62
N. C.	3,800	9,000	9,000	....
S. C.	1,100	1,100	800	−27
Fla.[1]	16,000	23,060	18,400	−10
Tenn.	9,000	13,400	14,800	+10
Ark.	7,200	5,600	4,500	−20
La.	700	180	440	+144
Okla.	3,400	4,400	4,300	−2
Texas	10,200	11,200	12,400	+11
Colo.	5,000	5,200	5,800	+12
Wash.	9,900	10,600	9,600	−9
Ore.	57,100	86,100	88,600	+3
Calif.	15,600	24,000	27,200	+13
Other states[2]	15,500	20,870	26,420	+27
U. S. Total	271,800	359,810	364,460	+1

[1] Sum of estimates by seasonal groups.

[2] Ala., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., Ohio, Utah, Vt., and Wyo.

Cabbage for Kraut

The acreage of kraut cabbage planted under contract in 1958 is about 11 percent more than last year but around 9 percent below average, on the basis of July 1 reports, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. The contract acreage is estimated at 8,160 acres compared with 7,320 acres planted under contract in 1957. These estimates include acreage grown by packers as well as acreage contracted with growers on either an acreage or tonnage basis.

State	Contract[1]			
	1957 Total[1]	1957	1958 Preliminary	Percent change from 1957
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
N. Y.	4,100	1,600	1,700	+6
Ohio	1,100	1,100	1,400	+27
Ind.	800	800	700	−12
Wis.	3,100	1,000	2,100	+31
Other states[2]	2,570	2,220	2,260	+2
U. S. Total	11,670	7,320	8,160	+11

[1] Total acreage is the contract acreage (footnote 2) plus an equivalent acreage from which open-market purchases were made.

[2] Contract acreage includes acreage grown by packers on own or leased land, acreage grown under contract with growers, and equivalent acreage on contracted tonnage.

[3] Colo., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. C., Ore., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Va., and Wash.

Tomatoes for Processing

Reports from processors indicate 351,950 acres of tomatoes for processing have been planted this year. This is an increase of 12 percent over last year's planted acreage. The 1958 acreage is 4 percent below average but this fact has no significance, according to the USDA, because of the upward trend in yields and shift of acreage to high yielding states.

This year's planted acreage exceeded the intended acreage reported on March 10 by 33,800 acres or about 11 percent. The largest increase over intentions was recorded in California, but planted acreage exceeded intentions significantly in several other states.

The condition of the tomato crop is good to excellent in all East Coast states except New York where cool, wet weather has retarded plant development. Midwest acreage looks good except in Indiana where excessive rain in June was damaging, and in parts of Michigan where spring drought was severe. The most serious tomato situation is in Utah where current conditions point to a crop failure. In California most tomatoes are making excellent progress which should enable them to at least partially offset the delay caused by late planting.

State	Planted Acreage			Percent change from 1957
	10-year ave. 1947-56	1957	1958 Preliminary	
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
N. Y.	19,000	14,000	13,000	−7
N. J.	28,700	21,300	21,700	+2
Pa.	23,600	19,000	21,500	+13
Ohio	21,500	20,700	23,500	+14
Ind.	46,000	30,500	33,300	+9
Ill.	10,900	9,700	10,600	+9
Mich.	7,700	8,300	8,200	−1
Wis.	1,300	700	1,800	+14
Iowa	1,700	1,800	1,600	−11
Mo.	4,700	1,600	1,500	−6
Del.	5,100	3,400	3,800	+12
Md.	23,600	10,200	12,600	+24
Va.	16,300	8,500	12,300	+45
S. C.	1,600	1,800	1,700	−6
Fla.	6,100	6,600	8,000	+21
Ky.	2,200	1,100	1,400	+27
Ark.	6,800	2,000	1,800	−10
Texas	17,800	9,500	16,000	+68
Colo.	3,600	2,800	3,200	+14
Utah	6,900	6,100	6,600	+8
Calif.	107,300	129,600	145,000	+12
Other states[1]	5,900	4,270	3,850	−10
U. S. Total	368,100	313,470	351,950	+12

[1] Ala., Ariz., Conn., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. Mex., N. C., Okla., Ore., Tenn., Wash., and W. Va.

Lima Beans for Processing

The acreage planted to green lima beans for canning and freezing in 1958 is estimated at 91,800 acres, 4 percent less than the 1957 plantings of 95,340 acres, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

The acreage planted for freezing this year is 3 percent less than last year's acreage. A 12 percent increase in the acreage of baby limas was more than offset by the 23 percent reduction in plantings of Fordhooks for freezing. The acreage for canning, which is virtually all baby limas, is 6 percent less than last year.

State	Planted Acreage: 10-year ave. 1947–56	1957	1958 Preliminary	Percent change from 1957
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
N. Y.	3,500	1,720	1,350	−22
Pa.	4,800	3,100	2,400	−23
Mich.	2,700	1,300	1,400	+8
Wis.	7,100	5,400	4,300	−20
Del.	21,600	17,800	20,300	+14
Md.	4,900	3,000	3,700	+23
Va.	4,600	2,600	1,400	−46
Wash.	1,600	720	1,100	+53
Calif.	23,100	31,900	27,800	−13
Other states[1]	32,200	27,800	28,050	+1
U. S. Total	106,000	95,340	91,800	−4
For freezing	[2] 68,800	65,270	63,400	−3
Fordhooks	.....	28,030	21,720	−23
Baby limas	.....	37,240	41,680	+12
For canning and other processing	[2] 40,400	30,070	28,400	−6

[1] Ark., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Tenn., and and Utah.

[2] Five-year ave., 1952–56; estimates not available prior to 1952.

Beets for Canning

The acreage planted to beets for canning is estimated at 16,430 acres for 1958, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. This is 11 percent less than the 1957 plantings of 18,560 acres and 9 percent less than the average of 18,000 acres.

All important states except Michigan reduced their acreages this year.

State	Planted Acreage: 10-year ave. 1947–56	1957	1958 Preliminary	Percent change from 1957
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
N. Y.	4,200	4,500	4,200	−7
Mich.	1,000	700	750	+7
Wis.	7,200	7,000	5,900	−16
Ore.	1,500	1,600	1,400	−12
Other states[1]	4,100	4,760	4,180	−12
U. S. Total	18,000	18,560	16,430	−11

[1] Calif., Colo., Del., Ill., Ind., La., Me., Md., Minn., N. J., Ohio, Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Okla., and Wash.

Deciduous Fruit Production

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be 2 percent greater than last year and 1 percent above the 1947-56 average, on the basis of July 1 conditions, as reported by USDA on July 10.

Crop	1957	1958 Indicated	Percent change from 1957
	(thousands of bushels)		
Apples	118,548	123,920	+5
Peaches	62,335	74,889	+20
Pears	31,676	28,338	−11
	(tons)	(tons)	
Sweet cherries	93,040	86,290	−7
Sour cherries	147,100	90,630	−38
Apricots	190,400	117,400	−32
Plums	88,300	57,000	−35

Apples

Although much depends on future growing conditions, July 1 prospects point to the largest commercial apple crop since 1950. If the July 1 estimate of 123,920,000 bushels is realized, production will be about 5 percent above last year and 15 percent above average.

The Eastern states are expecting 54,285,000 bushels or 44 percent of the national total compared with 48,940,000 bushels or 41 percent of the total last year. All of the Eastern states expect larger crops than last year except southern New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

The indicated 1958 crop in the Central states is 20,885,000 bushels or 17 percent of the total compared with 20,546,000 bushels, also 17 percent, last year. Prospective increases over last year in the South Central states and in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota are partially offset by decreases in the other states.

The Western apple states expect 48,750,000 bushels or 39 percent of the U. S. total, compared with 49,002,000 bushels or 41 percent last year. Washington's prospective production is 32,500,000 bushels, only 2 percent below last year's large crop. Oregon's prospects are also below last year but still above average. The indicated production in both California and Colorado as of July 1 was above both last year and average.

Peaches

Production of peaches is forecast at 74.9 million bushels, 20 percent greater than last year and 19 percent above average. It appeared that the crop will be largest since 1947. Excluding the California clingstone crop, the remainder of the U. S. crop is estimated at 49.9 million bushels, 25 percent larger than last year and 22 percent above average.

The California clingstone crop, estimated at 25 million bushels, is second to the 1956 record. Weather during June was favorable for development of the crop. Reports indicate considerable split pit damage, as well as the possibility of more than usual misshapen fruit because of rapid sizing this year. Picking of the first clingstones is expected about mid-July. California's freestone crop, estimated at 12.1 million bushels, is 5 percent below last year but 11 percent above average. Harvest of early Elbertas began the last week in June, and sizes have been good.

Production in New York and in the Middle Atlantic states is reported above that of last year.

Pears

The pear crop is estimated at 28,068,000 bushels, slightly lower than the June 1 forecast. If realized, total pear production will be 11 percent below last year and 6 percent below average. Bartlett pear production on the Pacific Coast is forecast at 17,051,000 bushels and the winter pear crop at 6,587,000 bushels. California shows some decline from the June estimates for both Bartletts and winter varieties; Washington estimates are up slightly; Oregon prospects are higher for Bartlett pears than on June 1. Winter pear production is estimated at 1,770,000 bushels, the same as in 1957 and 7 percent above average.

Sour Cherries

Sour cherry production is forecast at 90,630 tons, 38 percent less than the 1957 crop and 27 percent below average. Estimates in the Great Lakes states amount to 42 percent below last year and 31 percent below average.

Sweet Cherries

Prospective production of sweet cherries is estimated at 86,290 tons, 7 percent less than in 1957 and average.

In California the harvest of the light cherry crop was completed by July 1 and production was 11,000 tons, about one-third of normal. Royal Annes accounted for approximately 4,000 tons and other varieties for about 7,000 tons.

Apricots

The apricot crop in California, Washington and Utah is estimated at 117,400 tons, a decline of 700 tons from the June 1 forecast, with all of the decrease reported in Utah. For

the three states the expected tonnage is 38 percent below last year and 44 percent below the 10-year average. The crop in California, estimated at 98,000 tons, is about half the average for that state, and in Utah the forecast is for 4,100 tons, less than half of last year's total.

Production of Field Crops

Total crop outturn equalling any previous year now appears likely for 1958, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. Total harvested acreage for all crops is expected to be slightly larger than in 1957 from the smallest total planted acreage in 40 years. Crop developments through June and in early July have been mainly favorable.

Sweet Potatoes

The 1958 production of sweet potatoes, based on July 1 conditions, is forecast at 17,542,000 hundredweight, 3 percent below 1957 production and 11 percent below average. Acreage for harvest in 1958 is estimated at 282,000 acres or 1 percent below 1957. The July 1 yield of 62.2 cwt. per acre is slightly below the record high yield of 63.3 cwt. harvested in 1957.

The acreage in most of the southeastern states continues to decline. In many areas of these states, unfavorable weather conditions caused some scarcity of plants. Larger acreages than in 1957 were reported in Virginia, Texas and Louisiana, while no change was indicated in New Jersey.

Crop	1957	1958 indicated	Percent change from 1957
	(thousands of bags)		
Dry edible beans	15,771	18,269	+16
Dry peas	3,270	2,300	−28
Rice	43,130	46,977	+9
	(thousands of bushels)		
Durum wheat	39,680	14,985	−62

Shipments of Metal Cans

Shipments of metal cans during the first five months of 1958 have been reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

	Jan.–May 1957	Jan.–May 1958
	(short tons of steel)	
Fruit and vegetable (including juice)	459,862	420,357
Meat (including poultry)	61,928	56,363
Fish and sea food	54,426	37,143

Canned Food Pack Statistics Bulletin Mailed

The annual N.C.A. bulletin of *Canned Food Pack Statistics*, including details of the 1957 packs of canned fruit and vegetable products, has been mailed to the industry.

The bulletin includes statistics on the 1957 packs of 34 canned fruits and 26 canned vegetables, with comparisons with packs of previous years. For a number of items the bulletin gives the industry's total production by container size and principal states where packed, for 1957 and the four preceding seasons.

These data have been published in the one bulletin entitled *Canned Food Pack Statistics, 1957*.

The information is compiled from data furnished by individual canners, members and non-members, and is useful as historical reference to canners, allied industries, and government agencies.

Additional copies may be obtained upon request to the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, which compiles and publishes the pack bulletin with the assistance of the Information Division.

Poultry Used in Processing

Poultry used in canning and other processed foods during the first five months of 1958 totaled 104,063,000 pounds, 21 percent more than the 85,904,000 pounds used during the same period of 1957, according to a report by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA.

	Jan.–May 1957	Jan.–May 1958
	(thousands of pounds)	
Young chickens	8,833	12,980
Mature chickens	63,570	67,551
Turkeys	13,474	23,525
Other poultry	27	7
Total, Jan.–May	85,904	104,063

Shipments of Glass Containers

Shipments of glass containers for food during the first five months of 1958 have been reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

	Jan.–May 1957	Jan.–May 1958
	(thousands of gross)	
Wide-mouth food (including fruit jars and jelly glasses)	14,846	15,708
Narrow-neck food	5,213	5,065

House Group Reports Bill To Modify Federal Preemption

The House Committee on the Judiciary on June 13 reported favorably with an amendment H. R. 3, a bill designed to modify the doctrine of federal preemption so that a state law would not be nullified by a federal law on the same subject matter unless the federal law explicitly so provided or there was a direct conflict between the two laws. The Committee was sharply divided on the bill in regard to its need, desirability, and probable effect.

The N.C.A. has consistently opposed state or local regulations that specify particularized labeling requirements, or prohibit ingredients authorized by federal law, or standardize products to reflect local preferences, on the ground that such regulations serve only to hamper and impede the free interstate distribution of canned foods. As reported in the Information Letter of May 3, page 153, the doctrine of federal preemption has proved to be a significant protection of the national interest by enabling courts to strike down overly restrictive state or local action. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Federal Meat Inspection Act, and other federal food laws have frequently been held to preempt state laws that impliedly conflict with or infringe upon the policy of the federal law.

Representative Smith (Va.) in discussing his bill, H. R. 3, on the floor of the House referred to a leading Supreme Court case in which the Court invalidated a state food law on the ground that it interfered with a federal law on the same subject matter. The majority report of the Committee on the Judiciary cited this same case and criticized it as an example of where it believed the Supreme Court went too far in striking down a state law.

The Committee minority opposed H. R. 3 because they felt that "it can only bring about confusion, litigation, and the imposition of divisive localism." Representative Keating (N. Y.) wrote in a separate report opposing the bill: "Farmers and marketers of agricultural produce complying with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act no longer would be protected from prosecution under numerous state laws which set up different and varying standards for compliance."

Status of Legislation

Agricultural trade development—S. 3420, to raise Title I authorizations from $4 to $7.5 billion and to extend P. L. 480 for two years, to June 30, 1960, was passed by the Senate March 20. P. L. 480 was the subject of hearings by the House Agriculture Committee May 5-9, and an extension of P. L. 480 is provided in the omnibus farm bill, H. R. 12954, which was reported by the House Agriculture Committee June 19 and rejected by the House June 26.

Alaska statehood—H. R. 7999, providing statehood for Alaska, was passed by the House May 28 and by the Senate June 30 and was signed by the President July 7 as P. L. 85-508.

Anti-dumping Act—H. R. 6006, to amend the Anti-dumping Act of 1921 so as to facilitate determinations under the Act, was passed by the House Aug. 29, 1957, and by the Senate, with an amendment, May 26, and sent to conference.

CCC equity payments—S. 2426 (Ellender of La.), to authorize CCC to acquire title to unredeemed loan collateral without obligation to make equity payments, is pending before Senate Agriculture Committee, and the provisions of this bill are included in the omnibus farm bill, H. R. 12954, which was reported by the House Agriculture Committee June 19 and rejected by the House June 26.

Country Life Commission—H. R. 11844 (Hays of Ark.), to provide for the creation of a 25-member Country Life Commission to make broad recommendations on the total development of country life, was the subject of a public hearing by the House Agriculture Committee July 8-9.

Customs drawback—H. R. 9919, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to extend the privilege of substitution for the purpose of obtaining drawback upon reexportation of all classes of merchandise, was passed by the House Feb. 27.

Farmworkers housing—H. R. 9057, to provide for five-year amortization of housing facilities for farmworkers, was reported by House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 21, 1957.

FDA food additives—H. R. 6747 (Harris of Ark.) and S. 1895 (Hill of Ala.), the Administration-sponsored bill, H. R. 8390 (Harris of Ark.), H. R. 8629 (Wolverton of N. J.) and other food additives bills were the subject of hearings by the Health and Science Subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee in 1957 and April 15-16, 1958. N.C.A. supports H. R. 8390 and H. R. 8629. A new bill, H. R. 13254 (Williams of Miss.), was approved by the Subcommittee July 1.

Fisheries loan fund—S. 2720, to increase the loan fund authorization from $10 million to $13 million, was passed by the Senate Aug. 20, 1957. S. 3295, to increase the authorization from $10 to $20 million, was passed by the Senate May 29.

Food stamp plan—H. R. 13054, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a food stamp plan, was approved by House Agriculture Committee June 25.

ICC agricultural exemption—S. 3778, including the proposal to terminate the 203(b)(6) exemption for frozen fruits and vegetables, was passed by the Senate June 11 and by the House June 27, with amendments, and sent to conference.

ICC private carrier definition—S. 3778, including the provision amending the definition of a private motor carrier so as to stop "buy-and-sell" trucking, was passed by the Senate June 11 and by the House June 27, with amendments, and sent to conference.

Marketing orders—H. R. 8367 (Sisk of Calif.) is designed to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue marketing orders in effect even after parity is reached. No action scheduled.

Marketing orders, cranberries—S. 1680 (10 Senators from 5 cranberry producing states) and other bills to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act so as to authorize marketing orders for cranberries for canning, were the subject of hearings by a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee April 20, 1957. N.C.A. opposes.

Mexican farm labor—H. R. 10360 (Gathings of Ark.), to extend the authority under P. L. 78, 82d Congress, to import Mexican nationals for employment in agriculture, was the subject of hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee Feb. 28-March 3, June 9-12, and June 20. N.C.A. supports.

Packers and Stockyards Act—S. 1356 (O'Mahoney of Wyo.), to transfer antitrust jurisdiction over meat packing operations from USDA to FTC, was passed (as recommended by the Agriculture Committee) by the Senate May 15.

Potato marketing and labeling—A number of bills to prohibit the sale of potatoes of a lower grade than U. S. No. 2, under certain conditions, were the subject of hearings by the House Agriculture Committee and by the Senate Agriculture Committee in 1957. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

Premerger notification—H. R. 7698 (Celler of N. Y.), to require 60 days notice prior to merger of corporations having total book value of more than $10 million, was reported by House Judiciary Committee May 28, 1957. Similar legislation, with amendments, was approved by the Senate Antitrust Monopoly Subcommittee June 26 and is pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Raw product bargaining—H. R. 6799 (Bow of Ohio) and H. R. 7807 (Bentley of Mich.), to authorize cooperative associations of producers to bargain with purchasers singly or in groups, are pending before House Judiciary Committee. S. 2444 (Aiken of Vt.) was reported by Senate Agriculture Committee July 9.

Robinson-Patman Act—S. 11 (Kefauver of Tenn.) and H. R. 11 (Patman of Tex.), to restrict the good faith defense against a charge of price discrimination, was approved without recommendation, by Senate Antitrust Subcommittee June 21, 1957, and a substitute measure, which would apply only to foods, drugs and cosmetics, was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee June 23; the substitute is to be formally reported to the Senate by July 15.

Small Business Administration—H. R. 7963, to extend the life of the SBA and to revise its authority, was passed by the House June 25, 1957, and by the Senate, with amendments, July 1; the conference report was filed July 9 and was adopted by the House July 10.

Trade Agreements Act—H.R. 12591 (Mills of Ark.), to amend and extend the Trade Agreements Act for five years as recommended by the Administration, was passed by the House June 11, and was the subject of public hearings by the Senate Finance Committee June 20-July 3; the Committee on July 10 announced agreement on amendments it will propose.

Wage-Hour—S. 1853 (Kennedy of Mass.), which includes proposal to eliminate overtime fishery exemption, was approved, without recommendation, by Senate Labor Subcommittee May 7, 1957.

Waste disposal—H. R. 1082 (Byrnes of Wis.), H. R. 2463 (Lipscomb of Calif.), and H. R. 4134 (Simpson of Pa.), to allow rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works, have been introduced. N.C.A. supports the proposal, which is before House Ways and Means Committee.

Loans for Farmworker Housing

Legislation to authorize federal loans for housing facilities for migratory farm workers was supported by the Vegetable Growers Association last week in hearings by a subcommittee of the House Banking Committee. Such a provision is included in a bill, H. R. 11793, to amend the Housing Act of 1949, which is under annual review by the Housing Subcommittee.

British Token Import Plan

A number of canned food products are included in the list of commodities for which quota balances are still available under the British Token Import Plan. This program enables U. S. manufacturers to export to the United Kingdom token shipments of specified commodities whose importation is generally prohibited by the U. K. government.

Any manufacturer of an item listed in the specified commodity groups may apply for a share of the quota for that item, regardless of whether he had an established prewar trade in that commodity with the United Kingdom. Applicants must have in their possession at time of application an order or sales contract from a U. K. importer for a product for which a quota balance is available. Applications for quota balances must be submitted to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce by August 31 to be considered in the initial distribution of the quotas.

Further information on quota balances now available may be obtained from the British Token Import Plan Unit, British Commonwealth Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from any Commerce Department field office.

Quota balances are available for the following canned food products:

b-157. Pickles, $7,750.
b-83. Olives preserved in salt or brine, $750.
c-74. Canned soups or
c-75. Canned macaroni and spaghetti, $4,100.
c-76. Canned pork and beans, $125.
c-84. Canned vegetables, including tomato juice, but excluding tomatoes and tomato puree, $42,215.

Parade

On July 6 the Sunday magazine, *Parade*, featured the article entitled "A Hot Tamale Makes A Cool Supper" by Beth Merriman, food editor.

Miss Merriman said, "When the weather turns tropical it's a good time to try the highly spiced dishes of the tropics. Here's a Tamale Casserole you can hardly go wrong on—a one-dish meal with a south-of-the-border flavor the whole family will enjoy." The casserole recipe used canned tomatoes, whole kernel corn, and ripe olives, and was attractively pictured in a half-page black and white photograph.

Parade goes out as the magazine section with 59 leading metropolitan newspapers with a combined circulation of more than 7 million.

Canned Blackberries for USDA

USDA has announced the purchase of 104,540 cases of No. 10 cans of blackberries, using funds transferred by Congress from section 32 to the National School Lunch Program.

Purchases were made at net prices averaging about $4.78 per case, f.o.b. shipping points in Oregon, Washington, and Texas. Discounts for prompt payment and estimated transportation costs were considered in making acceptances, USDA said.

The canned blackberries will be delivered during the period August 18 through September 27.

MSSA Requirements for Canned Foods

Tentative requirements for canned peas and a number of canned fruit products from the 1958 pack to meet the needs of the armed forces were announced July 7 by the Military Subsistence Supply Agency, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Procurement of the canned peas, blueberries and RSP cherries will be made by the Chicago Military Subsistence Market Center, also at 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Procurement of the canned fruit cocktail and pineapple products will be made by the Oakland Military Subsistence Market Center, 2155 Webster St., Alameda, Calif.

Shell R. Clevenger

Shell R. Clevenger, 56, vice president and sales manager of Bush Bros. & Co., Dandridge, Tenn., died July 1 following an illness of several months.

He had been with the firm in that capacity since 1928, and previously had been associated with the A & P Tea Company in Knoxville.

Mr. Clevenger was active in both the N.C.A. and in the Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association, which he had served for 11 years as president. He became a member of the N.C.A. Legislative Committee in 1940, was a member of the N.C.A. Board of Directors, 1944-45, and was appointed to the Administrative Council in 1956.

Mr. Clevenger had been a member of the Jefferson County Court for several years, and was active in civic affairs.

U. S. Mobilization Planning

A new agency for mobilization planning was established by the President on July 1. Known as the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, the new agency combines the defense mobilization activities of the former Office of Defense Mobilization and the civil defense functions of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, which are abolished. The ODCM was created by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 and Executive Order 10773.

Item	Grade	Type	Can Size	Quantity (*pounds*)	Quantity (*cases*)
Peas	A (Fancy) or B (Ext. Std.)	I or II	24/303	4,070,000	169,583
			6/10	18,726,000	475,279
			Total	22,796,000	
Blueberries	A (Fancy) or B (Choice)	I or II	6/10	382,000	96,954
RSP cherries	A (Fancy)	I(a)	24/303	650,000	27,083
			6/10	5,958,000	154,352
			Total	6,608,000	
Fruit cocktail	A (Fancy) or B (Choice)		24/2½	3,103,000	68,956
			6/10	6,790,000	165,609
			Total	9,893,000	
Pineapple chunks and tidbits	A (Fancy) or B (Choice)	II or III	24/2½	480,000	10,867
			6/10	794,000	19,605
			Total	1,283,000	
Crushed pineapple	A (Fancy) or B (Choice)	IV	24/2½	762,000	16,933
			6/10	3,697,000	90,391
			Total	4,459,000	
Sliced pineapple	A (Fancy) or B (Choice)	I	24/2½	2,615,000	58,111
			6/10	5,601,000	138,296
			Total	8,216,000	
Pineapple juice	A (Fancy)		12/No. 3 cyl.	14,344,000	377,474

REPORTS ON ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

Public Relations Counsel

N. C. A.'s Consumer and Trade Relations Program has as its objective the bettering of attitudes toward canned foods among members of the canning industry's various audiences including consumers, retailers, suppliers and related industries. The program is guided by the Consumer and Trade Relations Committee, supervised by members of the N.C.A. staff and administered by 16 members of N.C.A.'s public relations counsel, Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy.

Among the broad contributions this program makes to association accomplishments is a day-by-day personal liaison with representatives of all media dealing with the food industry in any way, as well as providing an outside organization with a finger on the pulse of food industry trends and opportunities. The further basic function of the Consumer and Trade Relations Program is to translate N.C.A. activities and opinions into salable commodities in the field of communications and consumer education.

Since January, 1958, the following accomplishments can be cited:

Planning and conduct of the annual Canned Foods Editorial Conference in Atlantic City in January.

Publication of *The Almost Complete Canner* and distribution to nearly 1500 leaders in consumer education. The second in this series of dramatic treatments of the canned foods story is now in production and will be mailed by the end of the month. The third will be timed to coincide with the September Is Canned Foods Month activities.

Development and production of a slide presentation for the N.C.A. Board of Directors and state canners association meetings which interprets N.C.A.'s approach to public relations for the industry. Also publication of articles on the same theme in the food trade press.

Promotion this year of N.C.A. films including "The Three Squares," shown 50 times to an audience in excess of 2,305,101; "The Story of John Porter," shown 167 times to an audience of 1,245,207; "Dear Eddie," shown 62 times to an audience of 45,273; and "The Real Profit Story," shown 5 times to 207 retail grocery store managers. In addition, "The Three Squares" is being shown at the Brussels Fair on a continuing basis for the duration of the fair. Films were shown at the Atlantic City convention, a kit describing them and offering prints was distributed to N.C.A. members. They will be recommended to TV stations as appropriate public service films acknowledging September Is Canned Foods Month.

Radio and TV coverage with consumer and farm editor themes including a kit on horticulture commemorating Liberty Hyde Bailey and monthly releases to Associated Press and United Press radio services.

Publicizing of N.C.A.'s Canning Crops Contest, including the special events in connection with entertaining the 1957 winner in Washington during the Board of Directors meeting in May.

Writing reports about and publicizing the retail market research information gathered in The Philadelphia Project. This year has seen publication of Report No. 4 on sales patterns for canned fruits and juices, with Report No. 5 on seasonal sales patterns for 1957 now in production and field work going forward on shelf stocking, arrangement and space allocation.

Cooperation in the September Is Canned Foods Month promotion activities directed both to editors of consumer and trade publications and to the industry.

Canned Foods in Civil Defense

Twenty radio broadcasts were made during May and June pointing up the safety and desirability of canned foods as an emergency supply in the event of atomic attack. The broadcasts were made from stations in Coolidge and Tucson, Ariz.; Bishop, Fort Bragg, Reading and Turlock, Calif.; Delta and Sterling, Colo.; Augusta, Ga.; Garden City and Leavenworth, Kans.; Ashland, Ky.; Bozeman and Glendive, Mont.; McMinnville, Ore.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Lampasas, Littlefield and Texarkana, Tex.; and Casper, Wyo., with total estimated listening audience of 1,876,600.

The program consisted of a radio interview between Katherine R. Smith, Director of the N.C.A. Consumer Service Division, and Nelson H. Budd, Director of the Information Division, recorded some time ago for distribution on "Air Mail Personal," a show syndicated by Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy, the public relations counsel acting for N.C.A. in its Consumer and Trade Relations Program.

The interview described the nuclear tests of canned foods conducted by the N.C.A. laboratories for the Federal Civil Defense Administration on the Nevada test site in 1955, spoke of their favorable showing, and advised housewives regarding safe handling and use of exposed food packages.

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